

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rochester Downtown Historic District

other names/site number 049-544-21000

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheets N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Rochester N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Fulton code 049 zip code 46975

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National
Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National
Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Rochester Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Fulton County, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	15	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
43	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: department store

COMMERCE: financial institution

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: county courthouse

GOVERNMENT: post office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: financial institution

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: restaurant

GOVERNMENT: post office

GOVERNMENT: fire station

GOVERNMENT: county courthouse

RECREATION & CULTURE: theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

LATE 19TH and 20TH

CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

other METAL: tin

METAL: cast iron

WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Rochester Downtown Historic District
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Fulton County, IN
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

c. 1860-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

A.W. Rush & Son

Gibson, J.E.

Wetmore, James

Rochester Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Fulton County, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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5	6	5	7	5	0
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4	5	4	6	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

1	6
---	---

5	6	6	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	4	6	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

2

1	6
---	---

5	6	6	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	4	6	5	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	6
---	---

5	6	5	7	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	4	6	0	0	0
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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization BA Martin Architects date

street & number 218 West Adams St. telephone 574-936-7517

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name List available at IDNR-DHPA

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 2 - Location

Roughly including the west side of Main from 426 Main to 9th Street; the east side of Main from 429 Main to 527 Main; the east side of Main from 7th to 9th Streets; buildings at 122, 117 and 121 E. 7th Street; 110-112 E. 8th to 200 East 8th, and the courthouse square.

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Section 7 – Description

The City of Rochester is located in Rochester Township, near the center of Fulton County, and is the county seat. A history of Fulton County describes Rochester as a city with a gently rolling surface and broad streets, abundantly shaded with maples. (Peattie 46) The downtown commercial center was developed along the Michigan Road, now Main Street, which is an early road lying mostly north/south through the county. The Michigan Road right-of-way is 100' wide, with most buildings in the district located on the right-of-way line with wide sidewalks extending to the street. A few newer, non-contributing buildings do not adhere to the historic building line on Main Street. Commercial development also once surrounded the courthouse square, but demolition and new construction on the east and south sides have changed the character; these areas were excluded from the district. Immediately outside the district boundaries, with few exceptions, building types and construction change to more residential and frame structures. The buildings comprising the district are all masonry except for a building at 610-612 Main (photo 34) and mostly two stories in height, with some one, three and four story exceptions. While often lower level storefronts are altered or obscured in downtown areas, some lower level storefronts are extant in Rochester (428-440, 712-714, 728-730 Main & 110-112 E. 8th St.). Some of the most intact historic storefronts are located on two buildings on the north end of the district, 428-440 and 426 Main Streets (photo 11); the latter also having historic advertising signage on its north wall. (photo 10)

Several public buildings supporting the commercial center were constructed just off Main Street and are included in the district. They are the Rochester City Hall & Fire Department (photo 1), the Telephone Company building (photo 4), and the Rochester Post Office (photo 8). The Fulton County Courthouse (photo 9) is located in the center of a city block at the south end of the commercial district. One public structure is located within the district, the Rochester/Lake Manitou Water Tower (contributing structure, photo 32), and four public monuments are located on the courthouse square. The public brick sidewalk in front of 428-40 Main is a contributing structure.

The predominant style in the district boundaries is Italianate; however several other examples of architectural styles also exist, showing a full range of styles during the period of significance. The Central Block (724-726 Main St.-photo 18, right) is one of the earliest buildings in the district (dating to 1860) and is a good example of early Italianate. Other good examples of the Italianate style are located at 530 & 604-606 Main Street. The Romanesque Revival style is well represented by the Fulton County Courthouse, designed by A.W. Rush & Son. The courthouse was constructed in 1896 in a style termed "Richardsonian Romanesque" after H.H. Richardson, well-know architect of the mid nineteenth century. Early 20th century revival styles are well represented in the district

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boundaries including the Neo-Classical style of the Dillon Building, 712-714 Main Street (photo 17, left), the Tudor Revival styled City Hall & Fire Dept., and several examples of the Colonial Revival style including a commercial building at 816 Main Street (photo 20) and the Rochester Post Office and Telephone Company buildings. Later styles are found in the Art Deco styled Times Theater marquee (photo 15) and application of structural glass panels to 604, 706 & 804 Main Street, and in the Art Moderne styled building at 501 Main Street (photo 35).

The appearance of the rusticated limestone courthouse may well have spurred façade renovations to other buildings in the district by means of a cement application of faux stone to their brick facades. This is represented in several buildings including the Masonic Building at 728-730 Main St. (photo 18) and these others: 717-719, 721, and 824-826 Main Street.

The Romanesque Revival styled building at 110-112 E. 8th Street (photo 5) and the Neo-Classically designed Dillon Building (now Bailey's-photo 17, left) at 712-714 Main Street are nearly identical in the storefront layout, detail and large arched openings on the second story façade, giving some indications they may have been constructed by the same designer/builder. Both buildings, particularly the Dillon Building, have well-preserved storefronts with lower level architectural elements still visible and in use.

Several of the early twentieth century buildings have similarly designed details in their facades, indicating an explosive time of construction, and possibly the work of a single mason. Indicators are limestone corners on brick rowlock rectangular patterns in the upper portion of the facades and/or a double row of brick detailing for window surrounds. These are seen in 513, 526-528, 606, 608, and 722 Main Street.

Generally, the non-contributing buildings within the district boundaries are classified as such due to major renovations. Three note-worthy buildings that are covered with non-historic material are the IOOF building at 828-830 Main Street (photo 22), a building at 628-630 Main Street (photo 16, left) and a building at 117 E. 7th Street (photo 2, right); indications are that largely intact facades are located under the newer building skins. Other non-contributing buildings are more modern construction such as the two bank buildings (photo 12) and gas station (photo 26) near the north end of the district, which do not adhere to the historic building line. A parking lot in the middle of the 500 block, east side of Main Street, was likely created from the removal of a building very early; no other locations exist in the district where a missing building creates a hole in the street façade fabric. Major renovations and/or newer construction has eliminated the east side of the 600 block of Main Street from inclusion in the district boundaries; a former church, renovated gas station, and other newer commercial buildings are located on this block (photo 31).

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The roads within the district were originally dirt, followed by brick, but have now been paved. Sidewalks are concrete except for a section remaining from an earlier period which is brick (in front of 426-440 Main Street, counted as a contributing structure). Little landscaping or vegetation exists within the district boundaries, other than a few street trees in front of buildings. The courthouse grounds are well landscaped and well-maintained with some trees appearing to be approximately 30 years in age and period low limestone walls edging the sidewalks around the building.

The following is a list of buildings with individual descriptions in the district:

5TH Street – no sites

6th Street – no sites

East 7th Street

122 E. 7th Street, contributing: Fire Department/Rochester City Hall, c. 1915. Tudor Revival (photo 1) This two story brick building has a façade divided into three bays by brick pilasters set on limestone bases, extending to the parapet. The brick pilasters have a dark brick accent course laid vertically at each side, set on square limestone blocks with dark brick between the blocks. The limestone blocks terminate the pilaster at the cornice, then the detail continues again above the cornice in the parapet wall. Window and door openings have limestone pointed arches and limestone sills. The center bay is narrow and has a tall door opening with steps recessed in the opening. The opening has aluminum storefront door and glass infill with metal infill in the arched area. Originally the steps were open to the exterior and a wood exterior door was set at the main level. The left bay has a wide opening, formerly with a recessed door for fire equipment storage with conical limestone guards at the base of the opening. It is equal in height to the center doorway with a multi-paned transom infill in the arched portion of the opening. It is unclear if this is original to the building, however, it similar to the style of window composition in the other openings as seen in an old photograph of the building. Wood frame infill now exists, recessed in the opening with a single man door. Above the opening is an engraved limestone name block with "FIRE DEPT." inscribed. The right bay has a low window opening at sidewalk level, once consisting of a group of three nine-lite window sashes, but it has been filled in with plywood. Another window opening in the right bay is the same width and height as the opening in the left bay and has a three-wood window combination with 1/1 windows flanking a larger middle fixed window. The windows rest on a limestone sill and the arched area has been filled in with metal. This opening once had a larger middle fixed window with flanking multi-paned windows and multi-paned transom similar to that over the fire equipment bay opening.

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Second floor openings are slightly narrower than the first floor bay openings, but match with pointed limestone arches and have limestone sills. These window openings have replacement metal windows with awning style window units at the sill level and fixed units above. The arched area has framing/metal infill. The outside openings once had a composition of three windows with large multi-paned transom over the entire composition. A larger 6/1 double-hung window was flanked by narrow fixed 10 lite sashes. The center second story opening is narrower, and once had two joined narrow 10-lite sashes with a multi-paned transom above. A limestone cornice extends above the second floor openings, projecting with the pilasters that continue through to the parapet. The parapet is mostly brick with limestone coping following a crenellated pattern. Limestone diamonds appear over the left and right bays and a limestone name block with "CITY HALL" inscribed on it is over the center bay. Side elevations of the building have combinations of round arched top and flat topped window openings and a clay tile parapet cap.

A ca. 1950 single story brick addition for more fire equipment was made to the left of the original building. The addition was constructed in brick closely matching the original building and has three equal garage bay openings on its façade with a copper rain hood across the entire façade, just above the openings. A brick parapet exists with a clay tile parapet cap.

117 E. 7th Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1910. (photo 2, right)

Molded, rough textured concrete block, two story building with two storefront bays and a center pilaster. A stairway entry exists right of the center pilaster. Entry to the storefronts are recessed and toward the inside of the building with storefront display toward outside walls. Storefront areas are constructed with a combination of aluminum storefront and metal siding on the left bay and aluminum storefront and porcelain enamel steel panels on the right bay. Stairway door appears to be original wood door with wood transom. Two second floor window openings are above each storefront with 6/6 wood windows and aluminum storm window coverings. Upper portion of building's front façade has vertical aluminum siding. Side elevations of building have molded concrete block in both smooth and rough-face bands with six equally spaced window openings on the second floor and four openings on the first floor (west elevation) with glass block. Second story, side window openings have concrete sills and lintels and replacement vinyl windows. A stepped parapet extends down each side of the building with concrete coping.

121 E. 7th Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1910. (photo 2, left)

Molded, smooth concrete block, one story building with narrow single storefront bay. Entry door is flush with storefront and is on the right side of the façade. The large display window and entry door have aluminum elements. The façade is covered in vertical aluminum siding. The side wall (east

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side) of building has exposed molded concrete block finish and stepped parapet with concrete parapet cap. Two window openings exist on side wall and have glass block infill.

No address, contributing: Rochester-Lake Manitou Water Tower, c. 1940. Structure (photo 3, 32) The tower rises approximately 120 feet to the top and is located within the center of the block. It is supported by six legs around the perimeter and has a center pipe. The 150,000 gallon capacity tank's basin is concave; the side of the tank is cylindrical and the roof is a low conical structure, with eaves extending beyond the cylindrical walls. A railing is at the deck base of the tank, around the entire perimeter. On each the north and south sides the words "ROCHESTER" and "LAKE MANITOU" appear. No major alterations of the water tower have occurred.

West 8th Street

117 W. 8th Street, contributing: Rochester Telephone Company, 1938. Colonial Revival (photo 4) The building is a single story, brick common bond structure with a symmetrically organized façade on a limestone base. A center doorway opening has a limestone surround with fluted pilasters on each side supporting an entablature with an engraved limestone name block inscribed with "TELEPHONE BUILDING". Above the entablature is a limestone pediment. On each side of the doorway is a single window opening with limestone sills and a limestone jack arch with keystone. A limestone cornice extends across the entire façade and returns on each side a distance of about fifteen feet. Above the cornice the brick parapet rises approximately three feet with limestone parapet cap. Three decorative limestone blocks are equally spaced across the façade in the parapet above each opening. Corners of the building have brick coining that extends through to the parapet.

The east façade fronts the alley and has a concrete base, followed by a limestone base on the portion that wraps around from the front facade. A section on the right side approximately fifteen feet in length projects about a foot from the remaining façade and has similar detailing to the front façade with two bricked-in openings. The remaining area of the east façade has seven openings, third from right being slightly smaller in size. The first, second, third, and fifth from left have brick in-fill. The line at which the limestone cornice stops continues with a brick soldier course. The limestone parapet cap is continuous. A renovation in 1999 resulted in replacement of the front window openings and east side openings with aluminum storefront and faux multi-paned glass appearance. The front façade entry has also been in-filled with aluminum storefront and is no longer accessible due to landscaping.

The renovation also included construction of an addition to the west side of the building, in materials sympathetic to the original building. The two story brick addition is set on a low limestone

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base with limestone detailing similar in detailing to the original building. The addition is asymmetric with the front entrance at the far right side of the building and three large window openings extending into the base across the remainder of the front façade. Four equally spaced windows are located across the second story front façade with limestone belt-coursing for window sills, also, the window hoods are of stone. A projecting limestone block panel exists above each of the second story windows, above the belt course, in the parapet wall. All window openings have aluminum framed windows in a multi-pane configuration.

East 8th Street

110-112 E. 8th Street, contributing: Holman/Stephenson/Shields Building, 1905. Romanesque Revival (photo 5). The building is a two-story, mostly rusticated limestone block structure with a symmetrically organized façade with two storefront bays flanking a center stairway door on the ground level. Two below grade shops also exist and are accessed by steps to the sidewalk above. These openings are protected by steel handrails and are toward the outside walls of the building, on the front façade. The lower level storefronts have steps on each side that return under an overhead walk from the main level above in the center of the building. Each has its own entry door. The lower level right bay storefront has a fully intact wood storefront with upper wood window sash with multiple-divided lites. The main level storefront bays have large display windows toward the outside walls, with angled returns to the recessed entry doors. Smooth limestone pilasters are on the outside walls of the front façade, but become rusticated once above the storefront level. Storefront material appears to be original wood and limestone construction. Large display windows have small square art glass blocks for transoms. Doors appear to be replacements with the transom area in-filled with plywood, except for the center stairway door's transom which is a wood window.

The second floor has two wide arched openings, with smooth, segmented limestone arches and smooth limestone sills. A limestone keystone projects at the top of each arch. A center rusticated pilaster separates the two openings. At roughly the resting point of the arch bases, another rusticated pilaster projects from those defining the building ends and center and projects just above the parapet capstone. The parapet has a smooth face stone coping that was added after the upper decorative parapet wall was removed. Originally the front façade was taller with a beaux-arts style arched parapet continuing above each of the large arched openings on the second floor. It appears this removal was completed in the mid-20th century. The openings on the second floor have aluminum infill with three non-historic windows in each opening.

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114 E. 8th Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1955 (photo 5, right)
Two story, single storefront building with limestone ashlar-stacked block finish on front façade. Storefront has single door and single window display opening starting at approximately four feet from sidewalk, and extending across most of the façade. Door and windows are aluminum storefront frames and glass. A much older limestone base appears at grade, below the ashlar veneer, but no other evidence exists to earlier construction. Second floor has two symmetrically placed masonry openings with smooth limestone sills. Windows are four-ganged casement units. A concrete parapet cap terminates the facade with a series of low curved features in the center.

Alley

118-120 E. 8th Street, contributing: Centennial Block, later known as Moore Building, 1876. Italianate (photo 6, left). The two story brick building had two storefront bays that have been combined into a single bay and covered with smooth green fiberglass panels with aluminum storefront windows and doors. The stairway entry is on the left side of the front façade and a shed canopy extends to the outside sidewalk edge supported by five steel pipe columns. The second story front façade has six masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and decorative limestone arches with keystones. The masonry window openings have a recessed sailor course brick surround. The windows are 1/1 full-round wood windows. The outside two masonry window openings are much narrower than the middle four, but equal in height. The middle four masonry window openings are also spaced further apart than the distance between the wider and narrower openings. The parapet is capped by a simple metal cornice with brackets and end brackets extending down onto the brick façade.

122 E. 8th Street, contributing: Centennial Block, 1876. Italianate (photo 6, right)
The two story brick building has two storefront bays, likely flanking a center stairway entry now covered. Extensive renovations have been made to the front façade storefront bays by covering the openings with vertical wood siding extending over the former transom area of the storefront bays. The original limestone base is exposed below the left storefront bay. Limited glazing in aluminum frames is located in the storefront bays. The second story front façade has seven masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and brick rowlock arches with decorative limestone keystones. There are 2/2 wood window units, partly covered with plywood, in the three openings over the left storefront bay. The remaining openings are entirely covered with plywood. The middle three masonry window openings are spaced slightly closer together than the spacing of the outside openings. A simple metal cornice caps the parapet wall. The cornice has brackets that extend down onto the face of the brick façade with an end bracket on the right side.

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124-126 E. 8th Street, contributing: Centennial Block/Opera House, later known as Armory Hall, 1876. Italianate (photo 7, left). The two story brick building appears to have had two storefront bays with a center stairway entry. Extensive renovations to the storefronts (ca. 1980) resulted in most of the original storefront configuration changing and being covered with vertical wood siding and limited glazing. A single recessed entry exists left of center on the front façade. A large shed canopy with metal roof extends from the top of the storefront bays to the underside of the second story window sills. Seven masonry window openings exist on the second story front façade. The openings are unusually tall with smooth-face limestone sills and brick rowlock arches with decorative limestone keystones. The openings have shutters installed within the openings with plywood covering the inside of the arch top. The parapet wall extends much higher than adjacent buildings and is crowned with simple brick corbelling. Due to storm damage, the front wall was reconstructed and roof height lowered in the early 1900's.

128-130 E. 8th Street, contributing: Centennial Block, 1876. Italianate (photo 7, right)
Two story corner brick building with two storefront bays and center stairway entry. A center recessed entry exists on the left bay and has non-historic wood siding with a single short window opening flanking each side of the entry door. An asphalt shingled shed canopy with wood siding on ends extends to the outside edge of the sidewalk and is supported by three steel pipe columns. The right bay storefront of the front façade is cut away from the right side of the façade, angled toward the intersection with Madison Street, with a square brick column supporting the building. The entry door is aluminum storefront with glass block side-lites on each side of the door. A large, single piece of glass forms the storefront window, centered in the bay. The window is set on a limestone sill. A similar sized window is located on the Madison Street (east) façade, immediately right of the cut-away corner entry. The typical area for transoms above the bay is all later brick with a sign board attached.

The second story front façade has seven masonry window openings, the center three being slightly closer together. The four window openings above the center and right bay have smooth-face limestone sills and the upper portion of the openings have been bricked in with a false wood-cut window hood placed on the brick. Windows are 1/1 wood units with wood storm units installed. The three masonry window openings located above the left bay have smooth-face limestone sills and brick rowlock arches with decorative keystones. The openings have 1/1 clad replacement window units and have had the arched opening filled in with brick. A simple metal cornice caps the parapet wall. The cornice has brackets that extend down the face of the brick façade with an end bracket on the left side.

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The Madison Street (east) façade has four masonry openings on the first story, the first two on the left side being large, and nearly square display windows. The other two openings are door openings toward the right end of the building. The second story of the Madison Street façade has seven equally spaced masonry window openings with the same detail as the front façade, right bay window openings. The parapet of the Madison Street façade has brick corbelling in a bracket pattern.

200 E. 8th Street, contributing; Rochester Post Office, 1924. Colonial Revival
Acting Supervising Architect: James A. Wetmore (photo 8). This stand-alone building with brick laid in a Flemish bond with limestone detailing has a raised main floor with lower level extending partially above grade. The front façade, stepped back from the sidewalk, is symmetrically organized with a wide center set of granite steps with metal handrails leading to a recessed entryway. The base of the building is brick with a brick rowlock course at the main floor level. Brick quoining is located at each corner of the building, extending to a wide limestone cornice.

The recessed entryway is framed by a limestone surround of fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature with "U.S. POST OFFICE" inscribed in its center. Above the entablature is a broken denticulated pediment. The recessed entry has a wood paneled finish. The doors are aluminum storefront style with original decorative wood transom window above. Historic metal and frosted glass lanterns flank the entryway. On each side of the entry are three equal masonry openings for windows. The openings are slightly closer to the entry than the outside wall. Window openings have smooth-faced limestone sills, brick jack arches with limestone keystone and 9/9 wood window units behind aluminum storm windows. Just above the window arches and at about the height of the entry surround entablature is a brick soldier course that continues across the façade, broken only by the entry surround. Above the soldier course is a brick field with short, rectangular limestone outlines above each window opening on the front façade. Above the brick field is a wide limestone cornice with dentil detailing near its base. A brick parapet extends above the cornice and is broken by a set of limestone balustrades above each window opening of the front façade. A limestone block with a carved eagle, wings spread, is above the recessed entry in the parapet wall and is as wide as the entry area. A limestone parapet cap terminates the wall and rises slightly with the limestone eagle block. A limestone cornerstone is located in the lower left hand corner of the front façade with "A W MELLON SECRETARY OF TREASURY JAMES WETMORE ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT 1924" inscribed thereon.

The other facades are detailed similarly in terms of quoining, windows and window openings, cornice and parapet wall. Seven window openings are located on the west façade with four smaller openings to the lower level. Seven window openings matching the west façade are located on the east façade, with two additional shorter and narrower window slits on the left side of the façade.

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Below the larger seven windows on the east façade is an excavated area with larger windows to the lower level, directly below the seven windows above. The area has a concrete embankment with metal handrail.

East 9th Street

125 E. 9th Street, contributing: Fulton County Courthouse, 1896. Richardsonian Romanesque
Architect: A.W. Rush & Son; Builder: J.E. Gibson (photo 9, west/Main St. façade)
Courthouse square listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The massive three and a half story rusticated limestone structure occupies the center of the block and is essentially an “+” or Greek cross in its footprint. The building has a slightly tapered base terminated with a smooth-faced limestone course just above the main floor elevation. The north and south facades are symmetrical and generally identical with a tall gabled front while the west façade is symmetrical, but flanked by half-round towers, integrated into the main structure. The east façade is asymmetrical, but with a center full-round arched opening. A hipped, red clay tile roof is broken by a square clock and bell tower projecting up from the center of the building. The tower has turreted corners and is capped by a high, pyramidal roof. Large limestone statues of lions flank the north, south, and west entrances with a single lion in the center of the east and west entrance steps.

The north and south facades are slightly wider than the east and west facades. They have raised, center recessed entryways with a high, segmented limestone arch. Their gable ends are terminated by a smooth faced limestone cap and at each base is a small turret. The west façade has a raised, central arched opening with a large, smooth-faced limestone archway with dentil detailing. The east façade has a narrow central entrance with heavy rusticated limestone archway. Its gable wall is terminated with smooth-face limestone coping.

Located on the courthouse grounds are four memorials/markers: the War Memorial dedicated in 1989 to those who have died in war with a list of those names inscribed; the Fulton County War Memorial dedicated 1967 to those who have died in service to their country in time of war; the Trail of Death Memorial, dedicated 1995, is a series of boulders from the four states through which the Pottawatomie Indians traveled during the removal from Indiana in 1838; and the Rochester College Historical Marker and cornerstone of Rochester College, founded in 1895.

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Main Street (West Side)

426 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1885. Italianate (photo 11, right)
The two story brick, single storefront bay building has a well-intact historical wood storefront. The window display is to the left of the opening and angled back to a recessed door. The stairway door is on the right side of the storefront bay. A decorative iron column is located at the corner of the storefront where it returns to the entry door. The storefront has vertical wood siding below a large display window with tall transom windows above. The angled wall of the display has a recessed wood panel base with chamfered trim boards. The entry and stairway have wood doors with large transom windows above. A brick pilaster forms the end of the north wall of the building and the right side of the storefront opening. A metal cornice with end brackets is at the top of the storefront opening.

The second story has two equally spaced masonry openings with smooth-faced limestone sills and flat-topped decorative metal window hoods. The windows are 1/1 wood double hung units. The parapet is capped with a metal cornice with large end brackets and a series of smaller brackets between. Metal ball finials cap the large end brackets of the cornice. The north wall of the building appears to have been always exposed, rather than forming a party wall for another building. The brick wall has a very early painted advertisement with text "I am for men Henry George 5 cent cigars" and a later advertisement painted over the former "Chew Mail Pouch Tobacco Treat Yourself to the Best" (photo 10).

428-440 Main Street, contributing: Troutman Building, c. 1885. Italianate (photo 11, left)
The two story brick, double storefront bay building has a symmetrically organized façade with the stairway entry in the center, flanked by store entry doors and window displays to the outside. The wood and glass storefront and second floor windows are significantly intact. The storefront bays have vertical wood siding below with picket tops on the angled wall returning to the entry doors. Front display windows are divided into three parts: narrow outside units in three panes with a large center display window. Above the display windows is a multi-paned wood transom window. Each storefront bay is framed by brick pilasters from the end wall and stairway wall. A decorative iron column supports the opening at the corner of the display window, where it returns to the recessed entry door. The entry doors are non-historic, but have an opening that would indicate double doors were likely located in each opening. Above the door opening is a large wood transom window divided into four panes (the bottom two being covered). The wall of the stairway returning to the store entries has beaded-board siding. The soffit of the recessed store entries has a coffered wood finish. The stairway door and wood transom above appear to be not original to the building. The storefront bays are topped with a metal cornice with decorative end brackets and dentil detailing.

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The second story front façade has five masonry openings with smooth-face limestone sills and quarter-round segmental brick arches with 1/1 wood window units. The openings are equally spaced across the façade with the center opening directly over the stairway door. The parapet has a decorative metal cornice with a series of short brackets between two larger end brackets. A lower level access is located on the south (left) side of the building with steps leading from the sidewalk and a metal guardrail around the opening. The opening exposes a stone foundation to the building. The south wall of the building has a series of four short masonry window openings on the first floor and six equally spaced masonry window openings on the second floor. The masonry parapet wall steps down from the front façade to the rear façade along this wall.

504 Main Street, non-contributing: Beacon Credit Union, c. 2000. Contemporary (photo 12, right) Single story brick veneer building with hipped roof, set back from the sidewalk with parking lot in front.

516 Main Street, non-contributing: First Source Bank, c. 1985. Contemporary (photo 12, left) Single story brick veneer building with low-gabled roof, set back from the sidewalk with parking lot in front.

526-528 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1920 (photo 13, right) The two story brick building has wide double storefront bays with a center stairway door. The front façade is symmetrically organized with the storefront bays to the outside walls and the entry doors toward the inside, adjacent to the stairway door. The storefront has pressed wood siding with aggregate finish and aluminum storefront glass. The second floor has two masonry window openings over each storefront bay. The opening toward the inside of the building has a combination of three double-hung units. The opening toward the outside of the building has a combination of two double-hung units. Window units appear to be aluminum. Masonry openings are picture framed by brick soldier courses. The parapet wall is flat with smooth-faced cap stones.

530 Main Street, contributing: Kirtland & Hoover Building, 1877. Italianate (photo 13, left) The two story brick corner building has a single storefront bay facing Main Street with wood infill siding in the storefront opening and a large hipped roof attached above the storefront extending to the bottom of the second story window sills and wrapping partially around the building corner. The storefront has a recessed opening at the corner, angled toward the street intersection, with a brick column supporting the corner of the building and a decorative iron pilaster at the right side of the building. The storefront appears to have once wrapped around the south façade of the building as well; brick is painted in this area and plywood sheets fill the rest of the opening.

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The second story, front façade has three equally spaced masonry window openings with full-round arch top and smooth limestone sills. The opening's arches are a combination of alternating brick and limestone segments with limestone keystones. The openings have 1/1 wood windows with the arch area covered with galvanized sheet metal. Brick corbelling on the parapet gives way to a large overhanging decorative metal cornice with large end brackets, two smaller brackets between on the front façade and dentil detailing. The cornice and corbelling continue on the south façade with five equally spaced brick chimneys extending above the cornice line. There are eight masonry window openings on the second story south façade, matching in detail of the front façade. These windows are 1/1 wood units with the arched tops in-filled with brick. The west (left) end of the two story building is terminated with a brick pilaster. The entire south façade rests on a limestone base. One masonry opening exists on the first story and has been partly bricked-in.

A single story brick addition, made in two parts and dating to about the same time period of construction, is located on the west façade of the building (rear). The south façade of the addition has four masonry openings, the middle two being door openings, adjacent to each other, the other two being a tall window openings. The masonry openings have simple brick quarter-round arches and limestone steps and sills. The left door has been covered with plywood. (photo 12, far left)

600 Main Street, contributing: Hoover Building, c. 1920 (photo 14, far right)

The two story brick building occupies the block corner with a tri-part division of its front façade. The storefront bays have aluminum and glass infill between large brick pilasters at each side of the façade. A storefront opening also exists on the north façade, immediately to the right of the brick column forming the corner of the building. A door opening is located on the north façade, just right of center and a larger service door opening exists at the far right side of the north façade. A smooth-faced limestone belt-course extends across the front and north facades of the building and becomes the window sills at the masonry openings. Three equally spaced second story masonry openings exist on the front façade with a soldier course of brick forming the immediate opening and a rowlock course to the outside of the soldier course. Six equally space masonry openings exist on the second story north façade with matching detailing. Windows are combination of two 1/1 double hung vinyl units in each opening. A simple brick parapet is capped with smooth concrete on the front façade and clay tile cap on the north façade. The parapet cap appears to have been reconstructed sometime after initial construction. An approximately three foot gap is located between this building and its neighbor immediately to its south. A brick wall approximately 6' tall was constructed about 1940 at the sidewalk edge in this gap. It has a concrete cap.

A c. 1940 single story brick addition was constructed on the west (rear) side of the building, fronting the sidewalk and forming part of the north façade, with a wall angled back toward the alley at the

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west corner. The addition has eight equally spaced tall masonry window openings with concrete sills and brick soldier course lintels. The openings have aluminum by-passing units below and single fixed units above. The angled wall at the alley has a single garage door opening. The parapet has a clay tile cap.

604-606 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1880. Italianate (photo 14)
The building is a two story, brick building with two storefront bays separated by a stairway entrance. Early renovations to the storefronts were made between about 1910-1940, but some materials original to the construction of the building also exist. The right storefront was reconstructed about 1935. A brick pilaster is at the right (end wall) side of the storefront and a decorative cast iron pilaster is at the left (stairway) side of the storefront. The storefront is almost entirely covered with early black structural glass panels set on a low concrete base. The entrance to the storefront is recessed and has smaller, flanking aluminum framed windows to each side of the recessed area. The door is a non-historic wood door, framed by glass block side-lites. The stairway opening has been filled in with plywood and a non-historic door.

The left storefront was reconstructed about 1910 with a renovation that incorporated the adjacent building at 608 Main Street. Brick was used to fill in the storefront and form pilasters flanking a large display window. A doorway was created at the left side of the storefront, angling slightly inward, toward the adjacent building. The display window is two large panes topped by a transom composed of three lites. Immediately above the display window is a picture-frame brick panel with a brick rowlock course perimeter and limestone corner blocks. The storefront door is wood with a wood transom above that has been covered. Remnants of a decorative tin ceiling exist over the entry and along the south side of the building indicating possibly a corner entry and/or an adjacent building now removed. Brick detailing and a sign board carries over from the adjacent building above the doorway.

The second story has seven equally spaced masonry window openings, the center opening being directly above the stairway entrance. The masonry openings have smooth-faced limestone sills and decorative arched metal window hoods. Windows are wood 2/2 quarter-round arched top units; the units over the left storefront bay and stairway have been either entirely or partially covered by plywood. A stone belt course with ogee detailing extends across the second story front façade, just under the metal window hood returns. Recessed brick panels are located in the parapet wall between long metal brackets extending down from the metal cornice. The bottoms of the brackets are joined by a linear metal piece. The cornice returns on each side of the building with a matching, supporting bracket.

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608 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building/former garage, c. 1910 (photo 14, far left)
The brick building is a former single story garage with the majority of its façade recessed approximately twelve feet from the sidewalk except for the brick parapet and sign board above the opening. The building was incorporated into a renovation with the adjacent building at 606 Main Street. A brick pilaster forms the left edge of the opening while an angled door and brick pilaster form the right edge. The recessed area has a large garage door masonry opening on the left side separated with a brick pilaster from a man-door on the right side. The garage door opening has been filled in with an aluminum storefront door and pressed wood siding. The man-door is a full glass door with short wood transom above. A display window is located within the recessed area in the wall facing south. A light pole with non-historic lantern is located within the recessed area surrounded by protective concrete. The ceiling area of the recessed opening has been removed and rafters are exposed.

Immediately above the recessed opening is a sign board that appears to date to the construction of the building with the words "tire shop" barely visible. The parapet wall rises above the sign board and has two brick panels picture framed by rowlock courses with limestone corner blocks. A wood parapet extends above the brick and is covered in vertical wood siding.

610-612 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1900 (photo 34)
One and a half story frame building with two storefront bays and center stairway. Each storefront bay has a center, recessed entry with flanking display windows. The display window base under the left bay is ashlar veneer and under the right bay is wood siding. An asphalt shingle shed canopy extends across the front façade. A high parapet wall extends above the canopy extending above the gable roof behind. A cornice supported by brackets, covered in aluminum, forms the parapet cap. The rear and sides of the building show earlier construction materials that are frame with wood windows and dutch-lap siding. An approximately three foot gap exists between this building and the building at 614 Main Street, however, the facades are joined on Main Street.

614 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1940 (photo 34, foreground)
Single story, single storefront building constructed of concrete block now covered in plywood siding. Storefront has aluminum storefront door on left side and small window to the door's right. An asphalt shingle canopy extends across the front façade with a low parapet wall rising above. The façade is also covered with plywood siding.

616-620 Main Street, contributing: Char-Bell Building, later known as Times Theater, c. 1920 (photo 15). The building is a broad, two story brick building with storefront bays flanking the theater entrance in the center. A later natural stone veneer was installed at the storefront level

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forming a base to display windows and dividing pilasters between storefront bays. A triangular-shaped plan marquee extends over the sidewalk from the theater entrance and dominates the block. The left storefront bay has a center, recessed entrance flanked by aluminum storefront display windows. A single wood door with tall transom window is located at the right side of the bay. The right storefront bay has a recessed entrance to the left of the bay with a double aluminum storefront display window to the entryway's right. The center storefront bay/theater entrance steps out slightly from the main façade, and then recesses to the double entry doors on each side of the ticket booth which projects out to the sidewalk edge. On each side of the center storefront bay are glass coming attractions cases. The stone veneer extends above the storefront bays of the front façade to just below the window sills on the second story.

The second story of the front façade has three masonry window openings over each the left and right storefront bays. The openings are separated by a narrow brick pilaster and joined by a single smooth-faced limestone sill. Windows are single-lite fixed aluminum units. Over the theater/center storefront bay are located two groupings of three window openings connected by a limestone sill; the center window in each grouping has been bricked in. The outside units of each grouping are 3/1 wood double-hung windows and the left side, inside unit has been covered with plywood. The right side, inside unit is a 1/1 vinyl replacement window. A rectangular limestone block flanks each window grouping and a limestone diamond shaped block is located above each window grouping. The parapet wall is detailed by a brick rowlock course with two standard courses above and a smooth-face limestone parapet cap. The parapet wall steps up approximately two feet in the center above the theater storefront bay.

The large porcelain enamel marquee (c. 1940) is in the art deco style and extends over the sidewalk coming together in a point in the center with a message board on each side. The name of the theater extends upward on the marquee at the front with a curved top and the word "TIMES" on each side. Neon lighting and tracer bulbs are located around each message board. The underside of the marquee gently curves back into the recessed area to the entry doors and is covered with tracer bulbs. The marquee color is primarily pale yellow with light green and red details.

624-626 Main Street, contributing: Miller Building, c. 1910

The two story brick building has a storefront bay flanking each side of a center stairway. The storefront bays have been reconstructed with brick infill and aluminum storefront with the entry doors located toward the inside of the bays adjacent to the stairway door. Plywood and a wood-shingled shed canopy are located just above the storefront bays. The second story of the front façade has five equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-faced limestone sills and smooth-faced limestone lintels that form a continuous belt course across the front façade. The

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windows are 1/1 wood units. A brick pilaster is located at the right side of the façade and is on the same plane as the corbelled brick bracket pattern in the parapet. A decorative metal cornice with large end brackets and a series of smaller brackets between caps the parapet.

628-630 Main Street, non-contributing: Fieser Block, 1907 (photo 16)

Two story brick corner building that has had its front façade covered in vertical aluminum siding above the storefront. The storefront has been reconstructed with aluminum storefront glass on a low brick base. The south façade was left exposed and gives some indication of detailing. A decorative metal drip ledge is located at the base of the parapet and is followed by brick corbelling in a bracket pattern to another more substantial decorative metal drip ledge. A brick parapet wall rises above the corbelling and is capped with metal flashing.

700-702 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1970. Contemporary

Single story corner building has been covered with EIFS product (a simulated stucco wall system). Aluminum storefront entry doors and vinyl canopy are located on left side of front façade and a combination of three windows with a center arched top window are located on the right side of the front façade.

704 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1890. Romanesque Revival

Two story brick building, single storefront bay was covered with EIFS product. The architectural style was determined based on the Fulton County Interim Report. An arched window is located in the center of the front façade, sidewalk level, with an entry door on the left side of the façade. Three windows are located in the façade of the second story, the center being a Palladian style unit. The EIFS steps outward from the face of the front façade near the parapet level. Two large decorative metal finials rise above the EIFS from the metal cornice behind.

706 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1930

Single story, single storefront bay building with center entry. Storefront is framed by early structural glass panels over masonry building sides. The glass panels extend each side of the storefront to the parapet wall over the storefront canopy. The glass panels are maroon and ivory in color. The storefront material is aluminum framed glass and door set on a narrow limestone brick base. A vinyl canopy is above the storefront.

708 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1940

Single story, single storefront bay building with entry on left side of front façade. A large display window set in metal frames is located across the remainder of the bay, set on a low stone base. The sides of the building façade have a polished green granite veneer that extends above the storefront

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canopy. The canopy extends across the storefront and it made of the same metal material as the storefront window frames. The parapet wall has a green glazed brick tile veneer and a metal cap.

708 Main Street (rear building) contributing: Commercial Building/former garage, c. 1910
This building appears to have been constructed prior to the building fronting North Main Street. The single story smooth-face molded concrete block building has a gable roof fronting the alley. The block extends on the south wall to form a parapet, but does not extend into the gable end of the roof. Most masonry openings have been covered or filled in with block, including the large garage door opening that faces the alley (west façade). Of note are the three masonry window openings on the north façade of the building, on the far left side. The openings have been blocked in, but have decorative scalloped molded concrete block lintels and decorative molded concrete sills. The roof's gable end has metal panels for an exterior finish.

710 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1920 (photo 17, right)
Three story brick building with single storefront bay. Storefront has stairway entry on right side and the recessed store entry is centered between large glass display windows set in bronze frames on low ashlar veneer bases. The stairway door is wood and has a short wood transom above. The store entry door is aluminum with aluminum transom and side-lites. A shallow bronze metal canopy is directly over the storefront with a transom area now covered by wood panels and a sign board above the canopy and stretching across the front façade between pilasters. The storefront bay/stairway entry is framed by brick pilasters at the outside ends of the building with limestone bases and capitals.

The front façade of the second and third floors is framed by brick pilasters continuing from the first story and divided by a middle brick pilaster beginning above the storefront bay. Masonry window openings are located in each bay formed by the brick pilasters on the second and third stories. A smooth faced limestone sill extends between the pilasters for the masonry openings. Each opening has a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The third story has short divided leaded glass transoms over each window unit. A brick panel in a basket weave pattern framed by a rowlock course is located between masonry openings on the second and third stories and above the openings on the third story. The three brick pilasters have a raised brick key design just below the parapet wall. The parapet wall begins with two projecting courses of blue glazed brick followed by a field of brick with a series of seven Greek cross details in blue glazed brick and capped with a brick soldier course and smooth-faced limestone cap. The outside pilasters continue on each side of the parapet with a limestone cap.

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712-714 Main Street, contributing: Dillon Building/Bailey Building 1912. Neo-Classical (photo 17, left). The building is a three story brick building with limestone detailing. The front façade is organized symmetrically with two well-preserved storefront bays flanking a center stairway entry and lower level storefronts to the outsides of the front façade. The lower level storefronts have steps to the outside of the front façade with a concrete curb and metal handrail surrounding the openings. The lower storefronts have a single center entry directly below the concrete approach to the main level entry. Of particular note is the mosaic keystone tile floor design in the lower level, left bay. The main level storefront bay display windows are framed by fluted limestone pilasters. The store entry doors are recessed in a row with the center stairway door and each has a tall wood transom window above. The storefront displays are set on low wood bases and have two large panes of glass set in metal frames for each display area. Above the large display windows are transoms composed of Luxfer-style glass. A limestone entablature rests on the fluted pilasters and extends across the front façade just above the storefront bay opening. The entablature has dentil detailing and a limestone pediment centered above the recessed area of the storefront. The pediment has curvilinear scrolls incised in the tympanum stone.

The second and third story front facades are identical. The outside edge of the building has smooth limestone block quoining. Each story has a large, arched masonry window opening flanking a center, smaller masonry window opening. The center window openings are set slightly higher than the flanking larger openings. They have a smooth-faced limestone sill and a quarter-round arch made of three rowlock courses of buff-colored brick. The center windows are 1/1 wood units with arched top. The larger window openings have smooth-faced limestone sills and a quarter-round arch made of four rowlock courses of buff-colored brick. The openings have a combination of three 1/1 wood window units with each unit following the curve of the arch.

Above each of the third story large masonry window openings is a rectangular pattern of buff colored brick, connected to each other at the top, in the center. Between these boxes is a brick herringbone pattern, above the center masonry window opening. A metal cornice with dentil detailing stretches across the front facade at the base of the parapet. The brick parapet has limestone coining at each end and is equally divided into three brick fields by limestone blocks that extend above the main parapet. The wall is capped with limestone coping.

Alley

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716 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1960

Single story building with single storefront bay. The storefront is composed of aluminum storefront and glass with a center, recessed entry. The upper portion of the building, including parapet, is covered in vertical wood siding.

722 Main Street, contributing: Shore Building, 1923

Two story brick building with four storefront bays. The northernmost bay, far right, may have been constructed a little later than the remaining building due to a change in brick color on the front façade. Each of the storefront bays have been extensively altered with combinations of brick-infill, aluminum storefront material, wood siding and vinyl canopies. A period brick pilaster does exist between the second and third storefront bay from the left, indicating that brick pilasters likely framed individual storefront bays. The second storefront bay from the left is narrower than the other three bays.

The front façade of the second story has seven masonry window openings each picture framed first by a brick soldier course and then a rowlock course to the outside. A smooth-faced limestone sill extends across the bottom of the opening to the outside edge of the brick rowlock course detail. The window openings over the far left bay have been bricked in with sills removed. The openings over the far right bay have 1/1 clad windows. The remaining three openings are 1/1 wood windows. The openings are generally spaced equally with some distance between the opening over the narrower bay and openings to each side of it. Over each bay's second story windows is a brick panel framed by a brick rowlock course and limestone corner blocks. The detail covers both windows over each bay, except on the narrower bay where it covers just a single window. The far left bay's second story has been painted with limestone sills removed. The parapet wall appears to have been reconstructed at some time due to a change in appearance from the remaining façade. It is capped with smooth-faced limestone coping. A single story concrete block addition (c. 1960) was constructed on the rear of the left bay.

724-726 Main Street, contributing: Central Block, aka Mammoth Building, 1860. Italianate (photo 18, right). Two story brick, two storefront bay building with center stairway entry. The storefront area of the front façade has been extensively reconstructed with brick infill and aluminum storefront material in the right bay, with entry door just off center; and with wood board & batten siding on the left bay including the area above the center stairway door. The left storefront bay has a recessed entry with minimal glazing on each side. Wood shake hipped roofs are located over each storefront. The façade renovation material extends to just below the sills of the second story masonry window openings. A single story concrete block addition (c. 1960) was constructed on the rear of the right bay.

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Five masonry window openings are located on the second story front façade. The center three window openings are nearer each other with the center opening directly above the stairway door below. The window openings have smooth-faced limestone sills and arched decorative metal window hoods that appear segmented and come to a slight point at the top of the arch. Windows are vinyl 1/1 double-hung with metal siding infill in the arched portion of the opening. A substantial decorative metal cornice caps the parapet. The cornice has a row of dentil detail followed by a row of smaller brackets all set between a series of six larger brackets equally spaced across the façade. Located in four of the five panels divided by the larger brackets are recessed floral details and in the center panel are raised letters "CENTRAL BLOCK".

728-730 Main Street, contributing: Masonic Building, 1869. Italianate (photo 18, left)

The building is three story corner brick building that has been covered in a faux stone cement application about 1910. The building has two storefront bays on the front façade with a center stairway entry door. The building becomes two stories in height about halfway back on the block as is evident from the south building façade. A lower level storefront is also located at the corner, or far right side of the south façade with the steps coming up to the sidewalk on Main Street. The opening is surrounded with an early period decorative handrail with "F N B" on it. The lower level has a single door and window opening. The left storefront bay of the front façade has its entry on the left side, slightly recessed, with a large display window on the right side of the bay with granite veneer on walls, pilasters and bases. The center stairway entry door is aluminum. The right storefront bay is framed with brick pilasters and has a center, recessed entry. The glass display windows have early metal frames and set on metal paneled bases. A wood shake covered hipped canopy extends from above the storefront to the underside of the second story window sills and across the entire front façade.

The second story front façade has seven equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-faced limestone sills and faux stone segmented full-round arches with limestone keystone. From deterioration of the faux stone in some locations, it is known that the limestone sills and keystones are not applied and that brick soldiers form the masonry arches. The third story front façade also has seven equally spaced masonry openings with detail matching the second story, but the windows are taller. Most window openings are covered with plywood; however some second story openings have 1/1 full-round arch wood windows still visible and some third story openings have 1/1 wood windows with arched transom window. Between the second and third stories, in the center of the front façade is a limestone block with the compass and the square symbol and "MASONIC HALL" inscribed. A broad faux stone applied frieze extends above the third story of the building, just below a metal cornice. The metal cornice terminates the parapet and extends completely around the three story portion of the building. The cornice has a large bracket at the right end of the front

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façade with smaller brackets on the right half of the cornice; while all brackets have been removed from the remaining cornice.

The south façade of the building has a series of equally spaced rectangular windows with limestone sills and a limestone lintel that forms a belt course across the length of the south façade. Windows are fixed in aluminum frames. The second story has window openings equally spaced with details matching the front façade. The third story has six equally spaced window openings, again with details matching the front façade. A steel fire escape is located at the third opening from the right on the third story and leads to the fourth opening from the right on the second story. A newer brick chimney is located at the left side of the three story portion of the building, from the sidewalk level to above the metal cornice. The two story portion of the south façade has a simple metal parapet cap. A small, single story addition was created at the rear of the building c. 1960 on the alley.

800 Main Street, contributing: J. Dawson Building, 1872. Italianate (photo 19, right)

The brick two story corner building has a single storefront bay with stairway entry door to the left side of the front façade. The storefront bay is framed by EIFS formed pilasters and capitals on each outside wall and a masonry pilaster to the right side of the stairway door, dividing it from the storefront bay. The storefront entry is recessed at the right side of the front façade with aluminum framed windows set on a brick base to the left of the entry. A metal cornice is located above the storefront opening with a large end bracket at the right side. The second story front façade has four equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-faced limestone sills and full-round brick arches with decorative limestone keystones. The openings have 1/1 wood replacement window units with the arch portion of the opening covered with siding. A decorative metal cornice caps the parapet and extends across the entire front and north façade. The cornice is comprised of a row of raised disk or stylized flower relief below a row of smaller brackets. These are broken up by larger brackets and terminated on the ends with even larger brackets that appeared to once have finials extending above the cornice line. The north façade has no openings on the sidewalk level, but has seven equally spaced masonry window openings on the second story matching the front facade in detail.

802 Main Street, contributing: Rochester Bank Building, 1887. Italianate (photo 19, 2nd from right)

Two story brick building with single storefront bay. The storefront bay has been extensively altered with aluminum storefront and EIFS material. An asphalt shingled hipped canopy extends from the top of the storefront to just below a sign board. The wood sign board extends to just below the sills for the second story windows. The second story front façade has two equally spaced masonry

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window openings with limestone sills and brick quarter-round arches. A major portion of the openings have been bricked-in with only a short 1/1 wood window and metal vent remaining in each of the openings. The parapet is capped with a nicely detailed metal cornice with a wide frieze area broken by a series of four large brackets. In the center panel of the frieze is the word "BANK" in raised letters. Extending up from the main cornice line at the center of the building is a metal pediment extension of the cornice with additional floral and star details.

804 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, 1885 (photo 19, 3rd from right)
Two story brick building with single storefront bay. Stairway entry door is on right side of storefront opening. The storefront entry is recessed and slightly left of center between two window display areas set on early buff-colored structural glass bases. Window displays and entry door are in aluminum frames. Stairway door is wood with half-lite and transom window above that has been covered. An aluminum awning cover is installed across the front façade at the top of the storefront bay opening. Above the drip edge is a field of brick that extends to just below the second story window sills that appears to have been infill for an earlier high storefront bay. Three masonry window openings are located equally spaced across the second story façade. The openings have smooth-face limestone sills and decorative quarter-round limestone window hoods. Windows are 1/1 with aluminum storm units applied to the outside. The arched portion of the opening has been covered and aluminum awnings have been installed over the second floor windows, just below the arch level. The parapet wall is capped with concrete coping. Renovations to the storefront, windows and parapet appear to date to about 1940.

806 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1920 (photo 19, 4th from right)
The building is a two story, tan brick single storefront building. The storefront has a center, recessed entry between broad single pane aluminum storefront glass display windows set on a low ashlar veneer base. The display returns toward the entry door at an angle. An aluminum awning cover extends across the front façade above the storefront but below the transom line. The masonry opening for the storefront transoms has been covered with plywood. Brick masonry pilasters frame the storefront bay opening. The second story front façade has three equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and tall lintels. A belt course of limestone blocks of equal size to the sills and lintels extends across the entire front façade at the same height as the sills and lintels. The windows are 6/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows installed over them. Above the lintels, in the center of the building, is a brick panel composed of bricks set at a forty-five degree angle toward the left of the building. The panel is framed by two projecting courses of brick laid in line with the brick panel sides. The parapet wall is capped by smooth-face limestone coping, but broken in the center section with a brick pediment that extends slightly above the coping and has a limestone cornice cap.

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808-810 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1920 (photo 19, 5th from right)
The two story tan brick building has a symmetrically organized front façade framed by two projecting brick pilasters set on limestone bases. There are two storefront bays with two recessed stair entry ways to the outside of the bays, near the brick pilasters. Each storefront bay has a recessed display window area set between the stair entry door and the store entry door. Another display window angles from the store entry toward the sidewalk edge where a larger display window joins the two storefront bays together. The display windows are set in aluminum frames on bases with vertical wood siding. Storefront entry doors are aluminum with a space for a narrow transom above. The stairway doors are wood with narrow wood transoms above. An aluminum awning cover extends across the front façade above the storefront bays, below the transom line. The masonry opening for the storefront transoms has been covered with plywood.

The second story front façade has six masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and tall lintels. There are three openings to each side of the front façade closer together with a wider field of brick in the center and outside edge near the pilasters. A belt course of limestone blocks of equal size to the sills and lintels extends across the façade between the pilasters. The left three windows are 3/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows installed over them. The right three windows are 1/1 wood windows with aluminum storm windows installed. Above the limestone lintel course are two brick panels composed of bricks set at a forty-five degree angle toward the outside edge of the building. The panels are framed by two projecting courses of brick laid in line with the brick panel sides. Between the two panels in the center of the building is a brick panel slightly higher on the façade of the building and more vertical. The panel is composed of a center sailor course flanked by bricks set at forty-five degree angles toward the outside edges of the building. The panel is framed by two projecting courses of brick laid in line with the brick panel sides. The parapet wall is capped by smooth-face limestone coping, but broken in the center section with a brick pediment that extends slightly above the coping and has a limestone cornice cap.

812 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, 1885 (photo 19, 6th from right)
Two story brick building with single storefront bay and stair entry to left of storefront. A wide brick pilaster is located at the right side of the storefront bay opening. The stairway entry is set between two narrow brick pilasters and has an aluminum full glass door and transom above. The storefront bay has a recessed store entry door that is aluminum with full glass and transom above. Display windows angle out from the store entry toward the sidewalk with large panes of glass set in aluminum frames on low brick bases. The brick located on the storefront appears to date from a later renovation. A paneled wood soffit is located in the recessed entry. A flat, narrow metal canopy extends across the top of the storefront, below the transom line and continues across the adjoining building to the left. Above the canopy is a former tall transom opening now covered by

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vertical siding that extends to near the underside of the second story window sills. The second story front façade has four equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills. The upper portion of the openings were bricked-in; however a decorative limestone keystone still exists above each opening. Windows are 1/1 wood units. The parapet wall is capped by smooth-faced coping.

814 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, 1885. Italianate (photo 19, 7th from right) Two story brick building with single storefront bay and stair entry to right of storefront. Narrow strips of corrugated aluminum siding are on each side of the stair entry, storefront bay and over the store entry door. The store entry is recessed and centered between two glass display windows angled toward the sidewalk edge where front display windows are located. The storefront glass is set in aluminum frames and sits on low bases with metal siding. A flat, narrow metal canopy extends above the storefront opening, below the transom line and continues across the adjoining building to the right. Above the canopy is a former tall transom opening now covered by vertical siding that extends to the underside of the second story window sills.

The second story front façade has three equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and highly decorative arched metal window hoods. The windows are 1/1 wood double-hung units with 3-lite sunburst pattern transom units in the full-round arch portion of the opening. The second story façade is broken up by three metal bands. A narrower band is located about midway through the lower sash of the windows. The second band is slightly wider and is located about midway through the upper sash of the windows. The top band is narrow with minimal engraved detail and is located just above the top of the window hoods. The parapet is capped by smooth-faced coping.

Alley

816 Main Street, contributing: Stinson Building, 1935. Colonial Revival (photo 20)

Two story brick building with a low limestone base and limestone detailing; the storefront bay is not typical of downtown commercial buildings because it was constructed as a physician's office. The first story front façade has a masonry door opening on each side near the outside walls. The store entry door is located on the right side and the stairway door is located on the left side of the front façade. The door openings have decorative limestone hoods acting as lintels. In the center of the front façade, between the door openings, is a bank of three narrow masonry window openings separated by a single vertical brick course. The openings have limestone sills and a full-round arch composed of two rowlock courses of brick that rest at the base on limestone blocks. Each arch has a blind limestone tympanum panel with raised disk. The windows and doors on the first story

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have aluminum frames. Just below the second story masonry window openings is a wide limestone cornice, the top of which forms the sills for the second story windows. Three equally spaced masonry window openings are located on the second story front façade with limestone sills and brick jack arches with tall limestone keystones. The windows are 6/1 wood units. The parapet is capped by a limestone cornice. The center is raised, a curvilinear arch of brick frames a limestone relief medallion depicting the Caduceus. The limestone cornice wraps around the north façade of the building as well to a distance of about twelve feet.

The first twelve feet of the alley (north) façade has detailing similar to the front façade including a grouping of three windows matching that of the front in the center of the twelve foot section and two second story masonry window openings with simple limestone sills only, but matching jack arches. The remainder of the alley facade increases in height approximately five feet from the front façade and has a series of masonry window openings with simple brick sills.

818-822 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1890. Italianate (photo 21)

The building is a two story, three storefront bay building with the stair entry between the left and center storefront bay. Extensive renovations have been made to all three of the storefronts with brick infill and aluminum storefront glass and doors. An asphalt shingled shed canopy is over the left and center storefront, extending nearly to the bottom of the second story window sills while brick infill on the right bay extends substantially on the front façade to near the second story window sills. Seven masonry window openings are located on the second story front façade with smooth-face limestone sills and decorative flat-topped metal window hoods. The window openings are equally spaced above the left and center storefront bay with a wider gap between the two openings over the right bay. The five windows over the left and center bays have 1/1 replacement windows installed with the upper portion of the opening being covered with siding. The original wood 1/1 windows are located in the two openings above the right bay and have wood transoms above the double-hung units. A decorative metal cornice is located on top of the parapet. It is divided into three sections, one over each storefront, by larger brackets. Two smaller brackets are located within each bay section. The larger brackets have a pyramidal shaped finial that extends above the top of the cornice line.

824-826 Main Street, contributing: Long Building, 1892 (photo 22, right)

The building is a two story masonry building with two storefront bays on the front façade. The stairway entry is recessed in the center of the front façade and has a wood entry door and 4-lite tall transom above. The left storefront has a slightly recessed aluminum store entry door just off-center to the right from the center of the storefront bay. Limestone ashlar veneer forms a base for the aluminum storefront glass and pilasters framing the storefront bay. A vinyl canopy covers the

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transom area of the storefront bay, but is located just below a decorative metal cornice with a large end bracket on the left side and a raised circular motif on its face. This cornice extends over the stairway entry. The right façade has been extensively altered with brick infill and limited aluminum storefront glass. An asphalt shingled shed canopy is located over the right storefront and extends to just below the second story window sills.

The second story front façade is organized symmetrically and is covered in a faux stone cement veneer. Five window openings are located on the second story front façade and have smooth-face limestone sills and flat-topped decorative metal window hoods. The center window and outside two windows are 1/1 wood units with a stained glass transom in wood frame over the double-hung units. The remaining two windows are wider and shorter than the other three. They have a single fixed wood window with a wide stained glass transom in wood frame above. The stained glass transoms have a diamond pattern in their centers. The parapet is capped with a decorative metal cornice with large end brackets, a series of four medium sized equally spaced brackets and a row small brackets. The large end brackets have a pyramidal finial that extends above the cornice line.

828-830 Main Street, non-contributing: Beeber Building/IOOF Building, aka: Knapp Building and later, Centennial Tower; 1871. Italianate (photo 22, left)

Four story masonry corner building with metal siding set in aluminum frames/ribs dating to about 1960. The first story has few window openings and a corner entry and is covered with a plywood material with aggregate finish. The front façade, upper stories have a row of five window openings on each of the three levels. Heavy masonry arches from the window openings in the original building facade can be seen at the top of the fourth story windows. Limestone and possibly faux stone application is also visible on the main level. A concrete block addition c. 1950 is located at rear of building. The west façade of the main building has a concrete slurry application with random window openings.

Main Street (East Side)

429 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1940 (photo 25)

The two story concrete block building has a cream-colored glazed tile block front façade with two storefront bays and a center stairway entry. The stairway entry has a non-historic metal door with the high transom area covered with metal siding. The front façade is organized symmetrically with each storefront door to the outside edge of the front façade, with glazed tile on each side of the doorways. A large masonry opening for a display window is located between the stairway door and

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store entry doors. It has a glazed tile block base and has been filled in with newer glazed tile block. The store entry doors are full-glass wood doors with tall wood transom windows above.

The second story front façade has four equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and steel lintels. Each opening is composed of two 6/6 double-hung wood windows ganged together, each with aluminum storm window. The parapet steps up in the center and has a concrete parapet cap. The side and rear façades of the building are of concrete block with masonry window openings matching in detail to the front façade. Clay tile coping is installed on the side wall parapet, which steps down to the rear of the building.

431 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building/gas station, c. 1950 (photo 26)

The single story corner building sits back from the sidewalk edge at each street. The building has large display windows and office area at the right side of the front façade and three garage bays at the left of the front façade. The building is covered with wood siding and has an asphalt shingled roof.

501 Main Street, contributing: Brackett Building, c. 1940. Art Moderne (photo 27, 35)

The masonry corner building is divided into two parts: the two story corner portion and single story portion, south of the two story portion. The two story corner building is an earlier c. 1900 shell with a later c. 1940 façade constructed over the front and left front corner of the building.

Indications of the appearance of the earlier façade exist on the side (north) façade of the building. The corner of the two-story section is cut away at an angle facing the intersection. The front façade is constructed of blonde brick with steel windows in tall masonry openings spanning two building floors. At the left side of the front façade, a single masonry opening exists in the angled corner with brick pilasters to each side of the opening. A limestone sill is located at the base of the masonry openings at about four feet above the sidewalk and is continuous across the front façade broken by the pilaster terminating the window openings and by the right end pilaster of the building. The lower steel window is fixed with fourteen divide lites. The upper window is separated by a metal panel from the first story window and has a stone lintel followed by a two lite portion with a four-lite awning window above and an eight lite fixed section above the hopper window. Above the masonry opening, a single brick course projects slightly from the front façade to create a continuous lintel. Another brick course projects from the front façade six courses above the lintel and again just below the parapet. Three additional masonry openings matching the angled corner's opening and detail exist in the left half of the front façade. At the right side of the two-story portion of the building another wide pilaster extends upward and turns at a ninety degree angle and continues on the same plane over the rest of the two story section, creating the parapet.

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The single story portion of the building has matching blonde brick with entry at the left side and four masonry window openings with a continuous limestone sill at the same elevation as the two story portion of the building. The entry has radius-curved recessed jambs in sailor coursing that curve sharply back to the recessed doorway and raised brick bands. A small masonry window opening is located just right of the entry and has glass block infill. The remaining three window openings are equal in height, but the two right-most on the façade are much wider than the third. Below the limestone sill is a series of three vertically equally spaced single courses of brick projecting from the main façade. An alternating pattern of projecting and normal coursing of bricks exist between masonry window openings and at each side of the single story portion of the building. The masonry window openings have a continuous soldier course of brick for a lintel, returning into the entryway. The openings themselves have been sided over with metal paneling, except for the glass block. Aluminum parapet flashing exists along the front façade of the one and two story portions of the building.

513 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1920 (photo 28)

Two story brick building with two storefront bays and stairway entry set right of center of the front façade. The storefront bays have vertical wood siding with aluminum storefront entry doors and display windows. A wider display window is located in the left bay and narrower window located in the right bay. Brick pilasters formerly framed the openings to each outside wall. An asphalt shingled shed roof canopy extends across the entire front façade above the storefront, just below brick panel detail.

The second story front façade is symmetrically organized into two parts with three brick pilasters dividing the façade into the two parts above the second story masonry window opening sills. Between the shed roof canopy and the second story window sills are two rectangular brick panel details with projecting brick rowlock course frame and limestone corner blocks. A wide smooth-face limestone sill extends between each outside edge pilaster and across the face of the center pilaster. Two short masonry window openings are located in each bay created by the pilasters with the limestone band creating their sills. Above the masonry window openings is located a single brick panel detail matching those below the limestone sill. Just below the parapet wall three brick courses project to the plane of the brick pilasters to create a continuous band across the front façade. The parapet wall steps back to an equal plane with the remaining façade, broken only by the brick pilasters extending from below and projecting slightly higher than the main parapet wall. Metal flashing creates the parapet cap.

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Parking lot

The parking lot appears to have been an open lot for at least the period of time from the construction of the building at 527 Main Street until today.

527 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1930 (photo 29)

Two story blonde brick building with a tall front façade with single storefront. The front façade is divided into four openings by brick pilasters. The left-most opening is a window display area set on a low brick base with brick rowlock sill and soldier course lintel. The opening has glazing divided into two parts in aluminum frames. The opening second from the left is slightly wider with matching detailing. The right-most opening is slightly larger than the opening second from the left with matching detailing. The final opening, second from the right, is only as wide as a single man door and has a full-glass wood door with recessed wood panel below and short wood transom window above and a brick soldier course over the opening. The brick pilasters stop at the base of the brick parapet wall and are terminated with limestone capstones. Between the brick pilasters at the height of the capstones, are rectangular brick patterns picture-framed by a rowlock course. The panels are equal in size; no panel exists over the doorway. The parapet wall's top is flat with a smooth-face limestone cap.

The north façade of the building extends about thirty feet before changing to a molded concrete block addition. The front thirty feet is constructed of blonde brick with a single masonry window opening in its center on the main level and two equally spaced masonry window openings on the second level. The molded concrete block addition is a single story in height and is mostly smooth faced block, with some rough-faced molded concrete block banding. Several masonry window openings exist at the far left side of the block addition.

East side of the 600 block not included in district (photo 31)

701-715 Main Street, non-contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1980. Contemporary (photo 32)
Single story brown brick corner building with continuous asphalt shingle canopy extending over sidewalk. Five storefronts face Main Street, with one wrapping around the intersection corner. Three storefronts face north.

Alley

717-719 Main Street, contributing: Noftsgers/Robbins Building, c. 1890. Italianate (photo 33)

The two story brick building has two storefront bays flanking a center stairway entry. A faux stone cement application covers the second story front façade and brick pilasters that frame the individual

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storefront bays on the first story. A façade renovation included installation of vertical wood siding in the storefront bay openings and reduced window openings. Aluminum storefront entry doors are located at the left side of each storefront bay. The stairway entry doors are metal with a transom area covered by wood siding. A wood shingle shed roof canopy extends across the entire front façade to just below a decorative metal cornice over the storefront on the right bay and a sign board over the left bay. The metal cornice continues over the center stairway with a large end bracket on the left side of the entry stair opening. The sign board above the left storefront bay is installed in place of the former storefront cornice and is composed of vertical metal siding. Both the sign board and the metal cornice extend to just below the second story front façade window sills.

The second story front façade has five equally spaced masonry window openings with smooth-face limestone sills and decorative arched metal window hoods. Windows are 1/1 full-round arch wood windows. The decorative metal cornice capping the parapet has two large end brackets with triangular caps. Pairs of brackets are located directly over window openings with pairs of smaller brackets between the larger pairs. A pattern of squares is located in the frieze of the metal cornice. The alley façade is largely covered with cement plaster with some original brick surface being exposed. A few masonry openings exist on the alley façade, but most are bricked in or covered with plywood with no surround detail exposed. Four brick chimneys extend above the parapet on the same plane as the alley façade.

721 Main Street, contributing: Commercial Building, c. 1890. Italianate (photo 33, far right)
Two story masonry building with single storefront bay. The storefront bay has recent modifications: brick, cast stone, glazing, and a center entry door. Pilasters are located on each side of the storefront bay; the left pilaster appears to be stone and cement faux stone veneer. The right pilaster is cement faux stone veneer. The second story front façade has four masonry window openings joined together with a single faux stone course. The openings have smooth-face limestone sills and segmented faux stone arches with a limestone keystone. Windows are 1/1 clad windows with a clad half-circle transom. A metal fascia extends across the face of the front façade where the cornice was likely located. The parapet is capped with cement coping stones.

723-727 Main Street, contributing: Sentinel Block, 1894 (photo 3, 2nd from right)
The building is a brick two story building with three storefronts, each separated by a stairway entry. The middle and right storefront bays including the stairway entry separating them have been extensively altered with smooth granite veneer and minimal window openings with windows set in aluminum frames. A smoked glass, curved canopy extends across the top of these bays with a black roof membrane extending from the canopy to the underside of the second story window sills. The left storefront bay has aluminum and glass storefront and entry door set on a low brick base. An

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asphalt shingled shed roof canopy extends across the top of the storefront to below the second story windows openings. A field of brick has been installed in the former transom area over the left storefront bay.

Eight masonry window openings exist on the second story front façade and these generally alternate between wider and narrow openings of the same height. Above the left storefront bay a narrow masonry opening is at the left and right with a wider opening in the middle. Above the center and right storefront bays are the remaining masonry openings with narrow windows to the left and right and center, over the stairway entry and wider window openings between the three narrower openings. The openings have rough-faced limestone sills and lintels. A course of smooth-faced limestone block exists between each of the opening's sills and lintels, giving a band effect. Three courses of rock-face brick form an additional band about mid-way through the masonry window openings. The openings appear to have 1/1 clad replacement units with the upper portion of the opening covered with metal siding. A staggered soldier course of brick exists just below the metal cornice at the top of the parapet. The cornice is divided into three sections, one over each of the storefront bays, with large brackets with onion dome finials. Each bay is divided again into three sections by smaller brackets. A connected metal pediment extends above the cornice line over the smaller brackets above the right storefront bay of the building. It appears that these were once over each storefront bay.

729 Main Street, non-contributing: First Financial Bank, c. 1975. Contemporary (photo 3, corner) Two story limestone veneer clad corner building with vertical tinted glass window openings extending from near the sidewalk elevation to canopy at parapet. Four modern interpretation fluted limestone columns support an extension of the parapet to form a canopy over the sidewalk on the front, Main Street façade. The Main Street façade steps back from the main building line, however, the columns are located on this line. The main entrance is located between the center two columns on the Main Street façade. The building is clad in monolithic limestone veneer slabs, including the parapet wall that steps out over the sidewalk/entry.

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Section 8 - Statement of Significance

The Rochester Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A due to its largely intact early commercial buildings and supporting public buildings in Fulton County's county seat, the center of commercial and governmental activity in Fulton County. The district is also eligible under Criterion C, since it includes the county's largest grouping of Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and early 20th century commercial buildings.

Early History

Rochester was established initially as a trading post, for use including the Native Americans, in 1831 at the crossing of the Michigan Road with Mill Creek two miles south of the Tippecanoe River. (Peatie 45) Mill Creek flows between Lake Manitou on Rochester's east side to the Tippecanoe River. Alexander Chamberlain operated the trading post, along with one in Logansport, another Michigan Road town to the south. Chamberlain and Lot Bozarth filed a plat for the town of Rochester in Cass County in 1835; it was not until 1836 that Fulton County was formed from the northern part of Cass County. The original plat straddled the Michigan Road from Mill Creek (or at present day 3rd Street) south to South Street (now 8th Street); Chamberlain built the first tavern-hotel at 516 Main Street in 1835. (*Fulton County Folks* 23) In 1836 Lot Bozarth and a man by the name of Caldwell were licensed to sell groceries for one year in Rochester for the licensing fee of \$25.00, and the charge applied to "each license hereafter issued for each tavern." (FCHSQ, June 1968) This appears to be the beginning of formal commercial enterprise in the town of Rochester.

In 1836 Cyrus Taber and William and George Ewing expanded the plat west and one block to the south (to present day 9th Street) to include the current courthouse square, during which time Rochester was chosen as the county seat. Early sessions of court in 1837 were held in the house of Robert Martin in Rochester. The Grand Jury used the counting room of James Moore as a meeting place until a facility was constructed. (FCHSQ, June 1968) The first jail was a frame structure constructed in 1836 on the courthouse square (*Sentinel* 9/20/1895). Later, more substantial jail and sheriff's office buildings were constructed on the block east of the courthouse square. The first courthouse, a small two story frame structure in a simple Greek Revival style, was constructed in 1837 and shortly after being replaced was moved to 815 Monroe Street, outside of the historic district, and converted to a general store; it was razed in 1904. (FCHSQ July 1973) At the time of the first courthouse construction Rochester consisted of "about 25 log cabins and several stores". (*Sentinel* 9/29/1921) The second courthouse was a more substantial brick building constructed in 1847 in a heavier Greek Revival stylized design on the present courthouse square. (FCHSQ July 1973)

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This was the year the first social lodge was established, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, "with several others following" (*Sentinel* 10/27/21)

A list of buildings/establishments in Rochester in 1849 reveals moderate growth from its founding: three stores, two taverns, two churches, the Odd Fellows Hall, "excellent county buildings", sixty houses and a total of 300 inhabitants. (*Fulton County Folks* 24) Education also played a role in the function of the community. Early on, school was held in various business rooms in town until a frame school was constructed in 1860. (*Sentinel* 9/29/1921)

The Michigan Road

Along with the decision to make Rochester the county seat, its location on the Michigan Road also further created commercial activity in the town. The Michigan Road, Main Street in Rochester, was the first road planned and built with state funds. It linked Madison, Indiana on the Ohio River in the south to Michigan City, on Lake Michigan in the north via the new state capital of Indianapolis. The Indiana General Assembly established funding for the road in 1824 and finalized treaties with the Native American tribes to purchase lands for construction in 1826. In 1828 surveying was completed along the route with construction beginning shortly after. (Peattie 45) The original plans for the road would have kept the road further to the west, but to avoid the Kankakee wetland areas, planners made a northeasterly route from Logansport to Rochester, and then aligned a more northerly route to South Bend before heading west to Michigan City. In 1831, the state appointed William Polke commissioner for the Michigan Road and he brought his family to Fulton County and built a cabin between current day Rochester and the Tippecanoe River. Polke was the first non-Native American to settle in the county. (Peattie 45) The Michigan Road brought settlement and enterprise to the north central part of the state with weary travelers utilizing the businesses in the established towns along the road such as Rochester.

First Building Boom

With continued growth provided by new settlers, in 1853 Rochester became an incorporated town. (*Fulton County Interim Report* 23) The vote to form the town government was 35 in favor and 24 against (*Sentinel* 9/20/1895). From about 1858-1870 a few merchants built several brick and frame buildings, most no longer existing. The north half of the 500 block of Main Street, on each side of the street (Commercial Block, ca. 1870, west side; Wallace Block, 1858 and Angerman Block, ca. 1865, east side), and the east side of the 400 block (Cornelius Block/Harmony Block, 1867) were

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once occupied by early commercial structures. This was also true of the east side of the 600 block and on the south side of the courthouse square; areas not included in the district. The earliest extant building within the district appears to have been constructed in 1860, the Central Block (photo 18, right), which ushered in a brick building boom enhanced by the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad constructing its rail line on the east edge of Rochester in 1868/69.

Fulton County wanted to aid infant industries and take local products to big city markets, so in 1864 the county committed \$50,000 to a railroad to connect through Rochester, stipulating either by way of Plymouth or Peru. In 1865 the county paid the sum of \$60,000 to the Indianapolis, Rochester & Chicago Railroad stipulating the work be completed by 1866; it was not completed, however, until 1868. An excerpt from the *Rochester Standard* on October 7, 1867 encouraged "every man who is in favor of a railroad to go to the polls and vote" for the funds proposed by commissioners and further stated that "a really sane man wants a railroad to go through the county seat". (FCHSQ, February 1973) Another railroad was constructed between 1880 and 1881, the Chicago and Atlantic Line, which spurred the development and location of the Rochester Bridge Company in 1884 at the crossing of the two rail lines.

It appears that the railroad extended and supported the business district at the north end of Main Street and growth moved southward. In the recollections of a gentleman printed in 1941, the then town of Rochester, in about 1870, recorded four business establishments north of 4th Street including a hotel, general store and drugstore. And between 4th and 5th Streets (a portion of which lies in the district) there were six business establishments including a blacksmith shop, saloon, two general stores, a boarding house and hotel. (*Sentinel* 5/26/41) The economic vitality of this northern part of the downtown died off, likely due to the waning use of the railroad. Only a few commercial buildings remain in this area and a few are vacant. It appears two or three buildings lying north of the district boundary have a commercial history, but their current use and/or renovations have made them non-contributing to the downtown historic district. In direct contrast was the block west of the courthouse square. In the recollections printed in 1941, there were no buildings constructed west of the courthouse in the 800 block of Main Street in about 1870; today it is one of the more vibrant and fully built sections of the downtown.

One of the more substantial buildings constructed during this time was the large brick Arlington Hotel built in 1889 at 701-715 Main Street; the building burned during the mid-20th Century and the site is now occupied by a modern building (photo 32). The Arlington Hotel replaced four small single story frame structures on the same site, showing the town was experiencing an outgrowing of

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the original early frame structures. The most substantial contribution to the streetscape was the construction of the current Fulton County Courthouse in 1895-96 (photo 9). The style of the building gives a sense of permanence and stability with its sheer mass and stone materials used in construction. Its design and construction appears to have influenced other building appearances and location around and near the courthouse square. On the courthouse square are located four monuments related to the history of Fulton County and/or military service. The courthouse was restored in celebration of its centennial and rededicated in 1995. The courthouse square, markers and building have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

As with many buildings in downtown districts, the use often changes as the community grows and wealth allows for larger, more substantial buildings. Evidence of this in Rochester is the history of the building constructed in 1867 at 611 Main St. (outside of the district-seen in right background of photo 31). Built as a Baptist Church, it later became the Zimmerman Funeral Home after the congregation built a new, larger facility. It is now home to the American Legion Hall. (FCHSQ, July 1973) At least one newspaper's history also shows growth in the fledgling town. The first paper established was the *Rochester Star*, in 1850, operating from the county courthouse. It moved to various other locations until a permanent home was constructed for the paper. (*Sentinel* 10/27/21) Two other newspapers followed, including the *Rochester Sentinel*, which also built a substantial brick commercial block for its operation. A snapshot of existing businesses at the close of this period of the town's growth was recorded in a newspaper article in 1895, and are as follow: a water works plant, three dynamo electric light plants, three "good" hotels, three banks, a "good" opera house in the academy of music, eight churches, sixteen lodges, two schools and one college; a town population of 4,500 and a business district with 344 employees. (*Sentinel* 9/20/1895). Another article in 1896 announces ten new business rooms had been constructed in the last eighteen months and a telephone system was under construction. (*Sentinel* 1/3/1896) The late 19th Century building boom is evident in approximately half of the buildings in the district and shows a range in architectural styles from early, simple Italianate styling to more elaborate Italianate detailing and then to the Romanesque Revival style.

Second Building Boom

Continued growth during the early part of the 20th Century led the town to incorporate as a city in 1910, with city offices being established over the fire department (assumed to be fire department/city hall building on 7th Street). (*Fulton County Folks* 26) Preparing the way for a more modern city were sidewalk and street improvements. The streets were paved, sidewalks "extended

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to the curb” and storm sewer system installed in 1906. (*Sentinel* 8/10/1906) Another wave of building construction is evident from about 1910-1940, making up approximately half of the remaining buildings in the district and demanded new public buildings be constructed such as the City Hall & Fire Department Building (photo 1), Rochester Telephone Company Building (photo 4) and the Rochester Post Office (photo 8); which had previously been housed in various storefront locations in the downtown. Revival styles such as Tudor and several noteworthy examples of Colonial Revival style are found in the district, along with styles from the end of the period of significance, the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles.

A 1914 newspaper article gives the following snapshot of Rochester: ten churches, four saloons, four hotels, four drugstores, three furniture stores, five hardware stores, three auto garages, fourteen groceries, four cement block works, two electric light plants, two movie picture houses, one opera house, two banks and one water works facility. (*Sentinel* 6/17/1914). The list shows exceptional growth from a similar list twenty years prior and also shows the specialization of specific goods and services available to the public and how they demanded the need for their own established business houses.

It appears one influence in this building boom, at least present during the 1920's, was the state fire marshal's office. In 1920 the state fire marshal had ordered the demolition of the Reece Building (formerly Davidson building, 1867), the Mann Building, 1860 and the Holzman Building, 1867. It was speculated that several other buildings within the business district would be condemned by the state fire marshal in the same year. (*Sentinel* 6/15/1920) In 1923 the state fire marshal issued demolition orders for the Wile Building and the Shore Building, among other condemnations. (*Sentinel* 3/21/1923) While many towns experienced devastating fires eliminating whole city blocks, this is not evident in the history of Rochester. Isolated fires are mentioned, followed with rehabilitation of the structures. Only two fires are mentioned in destroying single, whole buildings. Likely these earlier buildings were wood frame structures that over time deteriorated or became unsafe due to possible uses of the second floor for assembly without appropriate or safe stairways.

Another sign of a growing community was the need to establish entertainment venues. In 1907 newspapers advertised moving picture shows would be shown on the street (typically on blank building walls) (*Sentinel* 7/27/1907). But within three years two moving picture show houses had been established. (*Sentinel* 6/17/1914) The Char-Bell Theater (later Times Theater) offered a modern building for picture shows when it was constructed about 1920. The Char-Bell sat on the location previously occupied by the residence and office of Dr. Mann, a large two-story frame structure constructed about 1860. (*Sentinel* 5/26/1941)

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Rochester, while the obvious choice for the county seat and commercial center for the county, was not alone for commercial activity in Fulton County. The communities of Kewanna, in the western part of the county and Akron in the eastern part of the county also were serious commercial contenders. Kewanna was founded in 1845 and developed in importance with the construction of a railroad in 1883 and coming into its "golden era" with the second railroad being built in 1902. (*Fulton County Interim Report* 15) Factories flourished because of their ability to ship products to large markets. The decline of the railroad and the town's location on minor highways caused the community to decline in its commercial importance. The same is true for the town of Akron, east of Rochester. Akron was founded early, like Rochester, in 1836, by a group of families from Akron, Ohio at the junction of two Indian trails. The town was platted in 1838 and showed slow growth until a railroad was established in 1882. (*Fulton County Interim Report* 42-43) Again, the decline of the railroad and the town's location on minor highways led to a decrease in economic activity. There are a handful of other smaller villages in Fulton County, but none developed as serious commercial centers. Rochester was able to maintain its vitality due in large part to its location on the Michigan Road, which later became U.S. Highway 31 through the downtown. Even after a new U.S. 31 bypass was constructed around the west side of the city over thirty years ago, commercial development only recently followed to that location.

While downtown Rochester struggles with the same issues as other small Midwestern cities, in terms of competitive commercial development at the city fringes, vacancy and stability of downtown businesses; the downtown is remarkably healthy. Many social service and governmental agencies are located in the downtown, near the courthouse. City Hall had outgrown its location on 7th Street and moved north several blocks on Main Street about fifteen years ago (outside of the district), and the fire department is constructing new quarters on the east end of the city. The post office also built a new facility outside of the district in about 2003. The Rochester Telephone Company expanded at their location in 1999. The Times Theater (photo 15) continues to operate and show first-run movie releases and is a popular destination. The City of Rochester continues to be the economic engine of Fulton County and has seen recent efforts to reinvigorate its historic downtown area.

Historic Advertising

Of special note are the advertising signs painted on the north wall of the building at 426 Main Street (photo 10). Advertising signs were often painted on buildings promoting the business name or merchandise located in the building. A Mail Pouch Tobacco sign (c. 1930) approximately twelve feet wide by fifteen feet tall is located on the left side of the building. It uses the classic yellow-gold and white colors for lettering. Mail Pouch Tobacco was most widely known for their advertising

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Rochester Downtown Historic District, Fulton County, IN

painted on barns, but also painted their advertisements on downtown buildings. The advertisement method began in 1890 by the Bloch Brother Tobacco Company of Wheeling, West Virginia. The company later became known as Mail Pouch with its crew of barn painters criss-crossing the country beginning in 1925. (*Building Blochs*)

An earlier advertising sign (c. 1900) was painted on the same wall for a cigar brand not commonly seen. The sign, approximately sixty feet wide by twenty feet tall, is bleeding through the Mail Pouch sign and advertises 5 cent Henry George cigars with the slogan "I am for men". It uses yellow-gold and red and white highlights on lettering with a black background. Henry George was a popular political activist and economist during the late 19th century and sold over three million copies of his book "Progress and Poverty". (DeMille) A cigar brand was named for Henry George around 1900.

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See especially chapter: "Rochester, the Unfounded City."

Section 10 - Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Rochester Downtown Historic District shall begin at the northwest corner of the building at 429 Main Street and shall follow a line east to the west side of the alley running parallel to Main Street. Turn south and follow the west side of the alley across 5th Street to the southeast corner of 527 Main Street. Follow a line west along the south property line of 527 Main Street and cross Main Street to the west side of Main Street, turn south and follow a line along the west side of Main Street across 6th and 7th Streets to the southwest corner of Main Street and 7th Street. Turn east to cross Main Street and follow a line along the south side of 7th Street to the east side of the alley running parallel with Main Street. Turn north and follow a line on the east side of the alley to the north property line of 122 East 7th Street. Turn east and follow a line east incorporating the building at 122 East 7th Street. Turn south at the northeast corner of 122 East 7th Street and follow a line directly south to the rear property line of the buildings facing south on East 8th Street.

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Turn east and follow a line east to the northeast corner of 200 East 8th Street; turn south and follow a line to the north side of East 8th Street. Turn west and follow a line along the north side of 8th Street to the west side of Madison Street, turn south and follow a line along the west side of Madison Street to the northwest corner of Madison Street and East 9th Street. Turn west and follow a line on the north side of East 9th Street across Main Street to the alley that runs parallel with Main Street on the west. Turn north and follow a line on the east side of the alley to a point aligned with the south property line of 117 West 8th Street. Follow a line westerly along the south side of 117 West 8th Street to the southwest corner of 117 West 8th Street, turn north and follow a line north to the south side of West 8th Street. Turn east and follow a line east to the east side of the alley running parallel with Main Street. Turn north and follow a line along the east side of the alley north crossing 8th, 7th, 6th, and 5th Streets to a point in line with the north property line of 426 Main Street. Turn east and follow a line along the north side of the building at 426 Main Street across Main Street to the east side of Main Street. Turn north and follow a line north to the northwest corner of 429 Main Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Rochester Downtown Historic District is justified because within the boundary are a high concentration of contributing resources related to the function of the historic city center. The boundary excludes areas of parking lots, non-contributing resources, and later construction outside of the period of significance. An obvious break in the fabric of the historic downtown commercial area exists at the boundary line. Generally, immediately outside of the boundary are located residential uses and newer construction not directly related to the function of the historic commercial center of Rochester.

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11. Photographs

The following is a log of photographs taken of the Rochester Downtown Historic District:

122 E. 7th Street, Fire Department/Rochester City Hall. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing north
1

117-121 E. 7th Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southwest
2

Rochester-Lake Manitou Water Tower. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northeast
3

117 W. 8th Street, Rochester Telephone Company. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing south
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110-112 E. 8th Street, Holman/Stephenson/Shields Bldg.. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing north
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118-120, 122 E. 8th Street, Centennial Block. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing north
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124-126, 128-130 E. 8th Street, Centennial Block. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northwest
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200 E. 8th Street, Rochester Post Office. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing north
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125 E. 9th Street, Fulton County Courthouse. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northeast
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426 Main Street, north wall advertising signs. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southwest
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426 & 428-440 Main Street, Troutman Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing northwest
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504 (Beacon Credit Union) & 516 Main Street (First Source Bank). Rochester Downtown Historic District
Fulton County, IN
Kurt W. Garner
July 3, 2007
Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
Facing southwest
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530 Main Street, Kirtland & Hoover Bldg. Rochester Downtown Historic District

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Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing northwest

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600, 604-606, 608 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

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616-620 Main Street, Times Theater. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

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628-630 Main Street, Fieser Block. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

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Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing northwest

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712-714 Main Street, Dillon/Bailey Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District

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Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

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Facing west

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728-730 Main Street, Masonic Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing northwest

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800 block, Main Street, west side. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southwest

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816 Main Street, Stinson Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

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Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing west

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818-822 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

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Facing west

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824-826 (Long Building) & 828-830 (Beeber/IOOF Building) Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southwest

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East 9th Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east from intersection of 9th and Main Streets at courthouse square, out of district

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9th and Main Street intersection. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southwest from courthouse square, out of district

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Rochester Downtown Historic District, Fulton County, IN

429 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

25

426 Main Street, gas station. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing northeast

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501 Main Street, Brackett Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southeast

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513 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

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527 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

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500 block, Main Street, east side. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing northeast

30

600 block, Main Street, east side. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southeast, not in district

31

701-715 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southeast

32

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Rochester Downtown Historic District, Fulton County, IN

717-719 Main Street, Robbins Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing east

33

610-612 & 614 Main Street. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing north

34

501 Main Street, Brackett Building. Rochester Downtown Historic District

Fulton County, IN

Kurt W. Garner

July 3, 2007

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Facing southeast

35



ROCHESTER DOWNTOWN NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

THE COURTHOUSE SQUARE, INCLUDING THE FOUR
MARKERS AND COURTHOUSE BUILDING WERE
PREVIOUSLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

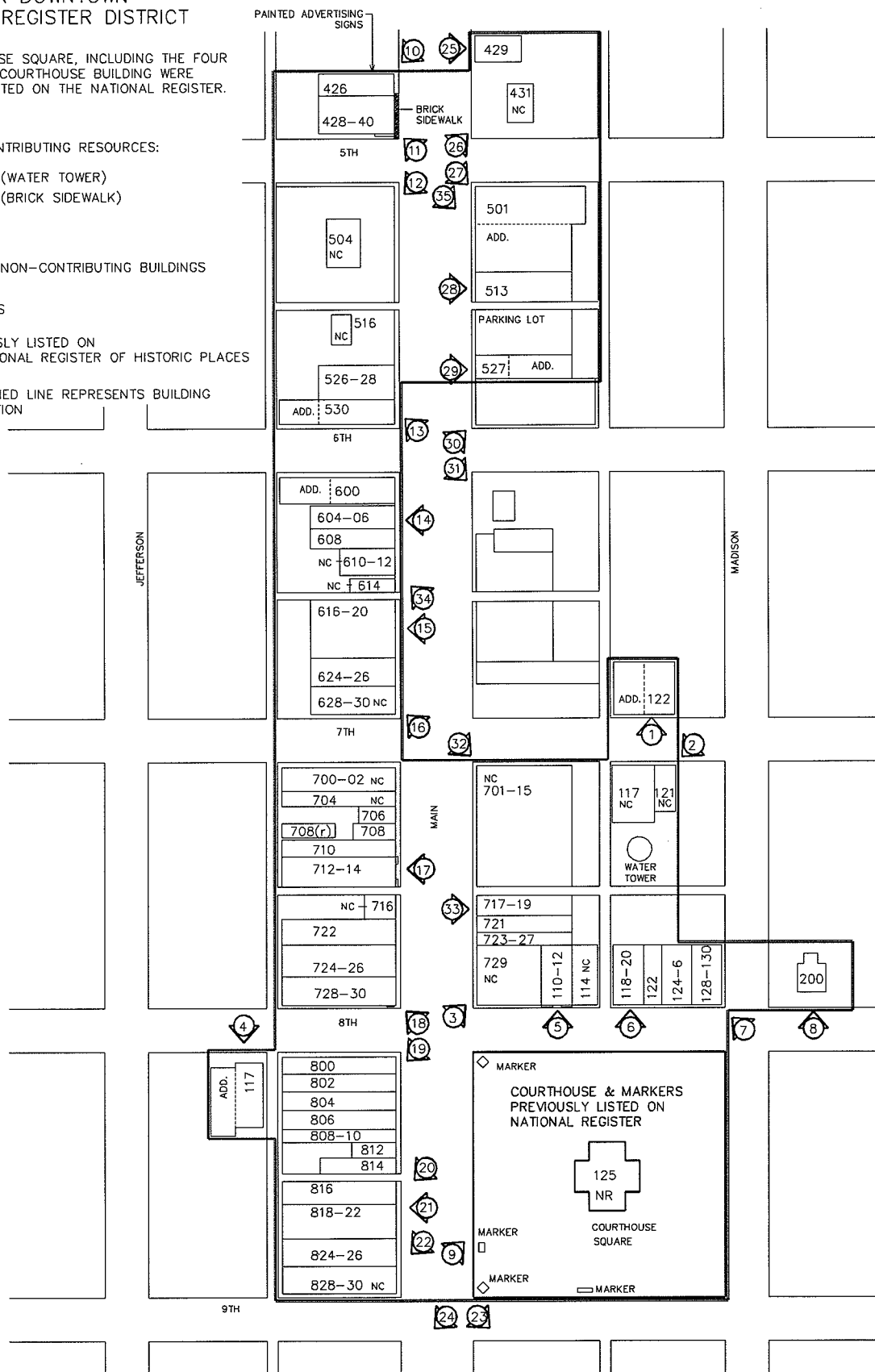
- 1 STRUCTURE (WATER TOWER)
- 1 STRUCTURE (BRICK SIDEWALK)
- 42 BUILDINGS

THERE ARE 15 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

12 = PHOTOS

NR = PREVIOUSLY LISTED ON
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

----- = DASHED LINE REPRESENTS BUILDING
ADDITION





Rochester Downtown Historic District, Photograph #1



Rochester Downtown Historic District, Photograph #5



Rochester Downtown Historic District, Photograph #8



Rochester Downtown Historic District, Photograph #9



Rochester Downtown Historic District, Photograph #13



Rochester Downtown Historic District, Photograph #33